It is quite evident that a man cannot give knocks without making a last, hence it follows that he who receives knocks must acknowledge a "last." A fair illustration of these facts ray be witnessed my day this week at No. 212 Broadway. Get this me receive Kaox. (tasta) and everybedy knows that all the Kwox styles are great "lasts." In fact, that famous maker of Hate has last inclusived by his very name, and he has only to amounce a new style of Hays for Gentlemen to crawd his store with cager fashionables. The store at No. 212 Broadway is the place where we shall purchase presents for our materials. It is hardly necessary to udd that our intention is not reculter.

A BEAUTIFUL PRESENT. Lables' SCISSORS and FAMILY SHEARS, with Silver-place Handles.

Minufactured only by WEND'S SEWNOCK, No. 52 Beckman-st., near Gold.

Forcale by all the Hardware and Fancy Goods Stores. INDIA RUBBER GLOVES cure Chapped Hands, Salt Rhoum, &c., and render the hands soft, smooth and snowy white. For sale at all Rubber Stores, and at 26 John et., up states.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY, BLYER AND PLATED WARE. BOLVER AND PLATED WARE. Por sale low, by G. C. ALLER, Importer and Manufacturer Beoresie and retail, No. 415 Broadway, one door be-

STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS.

MASURY & WHITON,
No. 111 Fulton-st.,
Ofer their immense stock at retail for the Holidays.

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One of GROVER & BAKER'S

NEW PAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

Price from \$50 to \$100, Will prove a most acceptable present for a Mother. Wife, Daughter or Sister.

OFFICE, No. 495 BROADWAY. SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—The great refaction in the price of these indispensible machines has brought mers. Though the prices bave been put down,

are made better than ever. Now is the time to I. M. Singer & Co., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y. \$50.—SINGER'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MA CHIRES .- 650 .- A reliable SEWING MACHINE for family purposes at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only

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"They are the fav rither for families." [N. Y. Times.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

OUR HOLIDAY HAT

FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.
WARNOCK & CO. HATTERS,
No. 519 Brossway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

WATCHES.-GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

A VERY LARGE AND SPLENDED ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE MOST CRIEBRATED MAKERS.

GEORGE C. ALLEN,

No. 415 Broadway.

All the world are aware that Prof. Wood's is not only the crisinal and only Hair Restorative that by Nature's own process will restore the gray and the baid, and preserve the hair to the youth, in all its original beauty. Hence, it is correctly necessary to say, became of all articles purporting to produce similar results, as they are only poor attempts to sell worthless things, upon the world-wide reputation of this. Read the following as a sample of the many testimentals constantly received in its favor:

the following as a sample of the many testimential constantly received in its favor:

"Arrows Run, Ky., Nov. 30, 1458.

"Prop. O. J. Wood—Dear Sin: I would certainly be doing you a great injustice not to make known to the world the wonderful as well as the unexpected result. I have experienced from using own bottle of your Hair Restorative. After using every kind of Restorative extant, but without success, and finding my bead nearly destinate of hair, I was finally induced to try a bottle of your Hair Restorative. Now, candor and justice compels me to announce to whomsover may read this, that I now possess a new and beautiful growth of hair, which I procounce richer and handsomer than the original was. I will treasfore take occasion to recommend this invaluable remedy to all who may feel the necessity of it.

"P. 8.—This restimontal of my approbation for your valuable medicine (as you are aware of) is unsolicited; but if you think worthy a place among the rest, insert if you wish i fand, destroy and say nothing.

Your, Ac., Rev. S. A. B.
It is now sold by all Drugrists and Fancy Goods dealers throughout the world. Deput, No. 512 Broadway.

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DINING and FRA SETS. Low Prices.
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No. 447 Broadway, above Canal-st.

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CHILSON'S GOLD MEDAL FURNACE,
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BOILD BRAMHALL, HEDGE & Co.,
No. 280 Broadway, corner of Walker-st. Made and sold by

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Built by William B. Astor, esq., Expressly for the Business.

Nos. 70 AND 72 BOWERY. One of the most extensive, new and tasty stocks of READY-Mans CLOTHING ever offered. A large percentage marked down since the 10th inst., to close

We swert without fear of contradiction, that goods of the sun quality will be said here chesper than at any other store

in this city.

Ladies are invited to call and examine the largest assortment

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, of every variety,

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Manufacturers of
RICH SILVER PLATED GOODS.
A spleudid assettment of
GIFT GOODS, WELL MADE AND WARRANTED.
TRASETS, CASTERS,
BASETS, SALVERS, PITCHERS, &c., &c.
A NEW STYLE OF USA, the size of a large Coffee Pot, WITH

A NEW STYLE OF USE, the

LANF and FACCET.
It haves the labor of raising the coffee at arm's length for every cop poured; is stylish, and the price low. ONE PRINCIPLE OF LIFE, ONE PRINCIPLE OF

DIREASE, AND ONE METHOD OF CURE.—BRANDRETH'S PILLS prove the unity of the firs, the second and the third proposi-tions. Sold at No. 294 Canal-st.; 25 cents a box, and the half box Sugar-coated, 15 cents. EYE-BROWS AND LIDS ALL OFF.

Cured by the MARNETH SALVE C. CARROLL, No. Greenwich, For sale by Dr. S. B. SMITH, No. 322 Canal near Church, and by Druggists. Also, by C. Rixo, corne John and Broadway. SLEIGHS AND SLEDS,-Nearly 50 kinds, varying

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BERRIAN'S No. 631 Broadway. Honny-Horses! Honny-Horses!-More than 30 varieties, from \$1 15 to \$25 each. For sale at BERRIAN's, No. 601 Broadway.

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SKATES! SKATES!-Over 100 varieties of En-SKATES! SKATES - OVER 100 Values to # glish, American, and German Skates, from 70 cents to # per pair, strapped. For ease at Berrian's, No. 601 Broadway. There is nothing better for Pain or Weakness in

the Brok, Breast, Side, Rheumatism, Asthma, and for Diseases of the Lungs, Liver and Kidneys, than
KAAPP'S ISDAN STREAMING PLASTERS.
General Depot, No. 282 Hudson st. Sold by all Druggista.

A WORD ABOUT HAIR RESTORATIVES .- The Hart to be original colors. A Co's Industriance Hark Colors beautiful, is Haimstrager at Color ing on Rastorke. Every other preparation advertised for this gurpose is but an initiation of this. Most of them are made with water, and require the expense of a hair-dressing to accompany them, as they leave the hair hard and dry. Harmstrager is made with oir and stimulating spirits, affording an arreadable hair wash, aside from its value as a restorative. It is sold at a reasonable price, placing it within the reach of all. We might introduce certificates entificient to ful this paper, selected from through the country, but it is not reconsary. We leave our readers to judge that if imitations can produce comparative according to the country, but it is not reconsary. We leave our readers to judge that if imitations can produce comparative according to the country, but it is not reconsary. We leave our readers to judge that if imitations can produce comparative according to the country, but it is not reconsary. We leave our readers to judge that if imitations can produce comparative according to the country, but it is not reconsary. We leave our readers to judge that if imitations can produce comparative according to the country, but it is not reconsary. We leave our readers to judge that if imitations can produce comparative according to the country of the produce of the country of th

HOLIDAY FEET-COVERINGS .- At CANTRELL'S

repular establishment, No. 813 Broadway, near 18th ett., will be found a large and very superior neck of Ludies, Misser, and Children's Boors, Shors, Garrans, &c. Gantismen's Boors of peculiar neatness are also manufactured by Mr. Caxrant. At no place in the city, probably, can such articles be obtained, exhibiting, as they do, remarkable nextuces with great durability. It is fer this consens combination that their maker has at lained so much popularity.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS are found he only remedies able to subdue dangerous symptoms of the staid disease now so prevalent under the name of abre throats. The Ohrmans tend externally, and Filles internally, are a cortain cure. No. 36 Maiden-lane, New-York.

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COLUMBIA-ST., BROOKLYN HIGHTS.—A. J. BLEECKER, SOS & Co., will sell, on TUESDAY, Dec 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—on Columbia-st. 8; corner Middegh, one elegant Loy, 25 6 by 100, formerly No. 1 Colonade-row adjoining time brown-atone bouses, overlooking New-York City, East River, &c., Title perfect. Terms cash. Sale absolute. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st. (1,431)

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BARTLETT'S PATENT NOVELTY \$5 SEWING MACHINE.—The original and only Practical Family Sewing Machine for \$5. Agencies are being established—will open soon—due notice given. All persons are cartioned against par chasing or using Sewing Machines in which the needle sews from beneath the table, which infrings the patent issued May 14, 1269, and Aug. 17 and \$4, 1258, second in the "Novelty \$5 Sewing Machines" as all who mate, use or sell such will be dealt with to the full extent of the United States Laws. Joseph W. Eartlett, Patentee and Licenser under S. C. Blodgett's Patent, reissued Oct. 12, 1838.

HOLIDAY GIFTS, HANDSOME AND CHEAP. Silver Plated Tea Sets, six pieces.

Silver Plated Tea Kettlet
Silver Plated Cake Baskets
Silver Plated Cakers, and out bottles.
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Silver Plated Table Spoons, the dages.

An improper variety of

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ERONZE FIGURES.
BRONZE CLOCKS,
PARIAN FIGURES.
CHINA VASES, &c., &c.
At a very small advance on the cost press.
W. J. F. Dalley & Co.,
Nos. 531 and 533 Broadway.

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HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

APPLETON TRACT & CO.'S

AMERICAN WATCHES,

A superb and appropriate Gift for the Holidays.

Sold at retail by dealers generally, sod wholesale by

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BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS Is the Best and Gheapest Article for Drawsing,
Beautifying, Chaning, Carling,
Preserving and Restoring the Hair,
Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

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THERE SECOND-HAND FIRE PROOF SAFES

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Nos. 291 Broadway and 54 Readest., New-York.
Have a full and choice stock of Broatsis, Satin Delaines,
Worsted, Damass, Lace and Muchic Curtains, Cornices, Gimps,
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A LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES BENATE. A LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTA

PIVES, politically classified.

A SERTOR OF THE TROUBLES IN UTAN. CONGRESS.

GOVERNMENTS OF EUROPE-RULING SOVEREIGNS. &c. HOW THEY ELECT BOGUS U. S. SENATORS IN INDIANA. ELECTION RETURNS FROM ALL THE STATES HOLDING GEN BEAL ELECTIONS IN 1858, carefully compiled and compared with ormer elections, expressly for THE TRIBUNE ALMARAC. ELECTION RETURNS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK BY

LIST OF STATES, CAPITALS, GOVERNORS, TIMES OF LEGIS. LATIVE MESTINGS, HOLDING OF ELECTIONS, &c., with other matter of general and permanent interest. Price (postage prepaid), single copies, 13 cents, American coin;

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ress

Horace Garrier & Co.,

HERRING BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE.

HERRING BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE.

The following satisfactory letter from the well known Banking House of Markell, Darrow & Co. of Dabugue, lowa, will show the strength and security of Herring & Co.'s Burglar Proof Safes, when made of Boller Iron, and Chilled-Iron Plates, with Cross-Bar Graing combined:

"To Mesers. S. C. Herring & Co."

"Sirs: In reply to your letter of inquiry, we would say that a short time since, one of the locks upon the Burglar-Proof Box got out of order (not the Hall Lock), and we were obliged to call in an experienced locksmith, who, with all the nocessary tools, commenced and succeeded in cutting through the outer plates and cross-grating to the Lock, after two days of constant and hard work.

"The Hall Lock has never given us any trouble, and we have great confidence in it; also (as you may suppose), in your Burglar-Proof Box, after we thorough a trial of its strength.

"Respectfully yours,

"Markell, Darrow & Co."

In Gotham, when the sun is low.

In Gotham, when the sun is low,
Come forth in swarms the insect foe,
And for our blood they bore you know.
And such it in most rapidly.
But burs, reaches, 'akeeters—black or
In death's embrace are stiffened quite,
If Lyon's Powpers chance to ight
In their obscure vicinity.

The effect of this POWDER is almost instantaneous death to all the insect tribe. Gardens can be preserved, and houses cleared of the Vermin peat. It is free from poison, and harmless to mankind and domestic animals. All genuine signed E. Lyos. Powders for insect, pills for rats and mice. Sample Flanks, 25 cents regular rises 50 cents and \$1. Stramers, ships, houses, public buildings, &c., cleared of Rosches, &c., by contract, and warranted.

Barres & Park, New-York.

FIVE TO SIX DOLLARS FOR THE BEST SPRING-

FIVE TO SIX DOLLARS FOR THE DEST SPREAD TO IN EXISTERCE. What is said of it.
It is maly a fuxurious article."
Has accomplished the object desired."
(Home Journal.
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Ranks foremost among modern inventions."
Nat. Intel.
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(Dido Farmer.
It is easy, inxurious, cheap. We speak advisedly."
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[Knickerbicker Magazine.

"Commends itself to every lover of easy repeac."

[N. Y. Evangelist.

Howe's Parent Ellitric Spring-Ban (referred to above on be produced of first days Cabinet Desiers and Upbolsters throughout the country, or direct from the Company. Call at examine, or address. Elliptic Bed-Spring Co., No. 378 Broadway, New-York.

New-York Daily Tribune

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1858.

To-Day being Christmas, we shall not issue an Evening Edition.

Our Christmas weather last night promised glo riously. The sky was clear, the air fresh and but moderately cool, and the ground frozen hard.

Last night the Board-of Aldermen increased the salary of the incoming Controller from \$3,000 to \$5,000 a year, and gave him a Deputy at \$2,500. with the privilege of making the appointment himself.

There will be no mail for Europe to-day, in consequence of the steamship Edinburgh being kept over till Wednesday, the 29th, at 12 noon.

The Washington Union seems to think there is very little chance that the Federal Government will be able to do anything on land to check or punish the revived African Slave-Trade. After all the compliments-a little premsture, as it has turned out-paid by The Union to the law-abiding spirit of the South, the refusal of a South Carolina Grand Jury to indict the crew of the Echo appears to that journal-and certainly not without reasonto foreshadow the result of all similar prosecutions. As The Union judiciously observes, under our system "the punishment of crime is mainly intrusted to Juries drawn from the people;" so that "the Federal Government stands a poor chance of · honestly executing the laws in a community who not only wink at the crime committed, but volun-

tarily and knowingly aid the criminals in rendering their unlawful schemes profitable and safe." If," says The Union, "the people of Georgia are "determined to import Slaves and make Slaves, the Federal authorit es will be confined, in their

efforts to suppress the traffic, wholly to the " high seas, where their jurisdiction is complete." But if we are to judge from what has happened in the case of the fillibusters even here, their success is not likely to be great-unless the Navy bas a good many officers who do not mind being snubbed at Washington, and turned over, as Commodore Paulding now is, to defend themselves in a court of law.

But before joining with The Union in pronouncing "our institutions a failure," we have two suggestions to make, one adapted to the land. the other to the sea. First, could not some of the learned law advisers of the Federal Administration contrive a legal artifice for bringing the case of the suspected slave-traders found larking in South Carolina and Georgia, within the extradition principle of the Fugitive Slave act of 1850? Could they not be regarded in the light of fugitives from the justice of the United States. and, instead of being allowed a jury whose im partiality is questionable, might they not be transferred for trial by the Circuit Court Commissioners to some part of the United States where the authority of the Federal laws is still respected? We respectfully commend this topic to the serious consideration of The Union.

Secondly, if the Federal Government is to be confined in its efforts to suppress the African slave-trade wholly to the high seas, as The Union anticipates, might it not be expedient for Mr. Cass to forego a little his bitter, not to say fierce, opposition to the right of search? So large a part of our little navy is at this time employed in the expedition to Paraguay, and in watching the British ships at San Juan to prevent them from preventing the fillibusters from landing, and in recruiting themselves for months together at Madeira and the Cape de Verds after cruising for days on the coast of Africa, that it might be expedient to call in the aid of the English, especially as this is a matter in which not only our laws, but our national honor and the sentiment of the civilized world are concerned. No doubt if Lord Malmesbury were properly appealed to, he might be induced to lend his aid to prop up our failing institutions, by agreeing to a treaty for a mutual right of search like that proposed by our Government in 1824. It will not be till these two resources have been exhausted that we shall be ready to join with The Union in pronouncing our institutions a failure.

Long before the days of Paracelsus, unhappy Man, with his aches and his ails, and his general most delightful heritage of physical woe, was made the sore sport and victim of quack-salvers. Nor has the world, in this regard, very much improved since. A great many people who would at once detect any other quack, are thoroughly humbuzged by the quack of pill or of potion. They give implicit credence to the gibberish of every medical mountebank, and it makes but little difference whether he be a fool who believes in his own medicines, or a knave who would not himself take them without strenuous resistance. The case of Bennett vs Bennett is now pending in the courts in New-Haven, from which the complainant seeks a divorce from the respondent, her husband, upon the ground of cruelty. The respondent is a manufacturer of pills, which are calculated for the region of the liver, but will answer for the adjoining parts. The complainant, in order to show that the Doctor was a notorious, consummate and most accomplished liar, put in a pamphlet put out by him; and it is to the unparalleled and really sublime mendacity of this Pill-Pamphlet that we wish to call the attention of Amateurs of Lying. In the course of this wenderful work, Dr. Bennett stated to an invalid public, and especially to those who wept their childlessness, that he was, at one time, without offepring, while the languishing health of Mrs. Bennett forbade him to indulge in those pleasing hopes of paternity which would otherwise have gilded his waking hours, and filled his sleep with rapturous dreams. But the Doctor was a man of tremendeus science. He invented a pill of such power, force and virtue that, after taking it, Mrs. Bennett, in an incredibly short space of time, became the mother of "twelve " blooming, healthy and interesting children." At the head of this pleasing and almost incredible narrative of fruitfulness, the Doctor placed a wooden cut, in which he was represented with a baby in his arms, and Mrs. Bennett was represented with a baby in her arms, while around his legs and her skirts, were gathered ten other children, making, we may be sure, the prettiest work of art ever designed to illustrate the virtues of a pill. Diverted of romance, the solemn truth was that, so far from taking the Doctor's medicine, the Doctor's wife, who knew too well what it was made of, and who was in fact obliged to assist in making it, would as

soon have swallowed henbane. Having used up his wife by thus restoring her to health, the Doctor, as he states in the pamphlet, next tackled his father. He sings this little medicinal idyl with great unction and pathos. He represents the elder Bennett, aged 95, in a woodcut, reading the Bible. He then parrates that the said senior Bennett, " a number of years ago was very "sick." He was attended by "eight celebrated "doctors night and day," and therefore the wonder is that he lived for twenty-four hours. The household is in despair. The dying man then delivers a speech, in which he states that, although he had spent incredibly large sums in making Dr. Bennett, jr., a doctor, yet that the vagrant practitioner was now in foreign lands, acquiring by personal observation, a knowledge of Indian Vege table Remedies. "Tell him, when he arrives, said the dying old Bennett, "that I leave to his mother the sum of \$1,000,000, and to himself the num of \$2,000,000, together with all my vessels." He here was taken with shortness of breath; the neighbors were sent for, and praying was commenced, when suddenly, " a rumbling noise was heard" in the street. 'Twas the youthful Bennett, M. D. "A rumbling noise was heard in the distance. " like a mighty chariot, winding its way with great speed nearer and nearer, when all at once" (exquisite bull!) "a beautiful coach stood before the door, out of which alighted a noble and elegantlooking man." This was young Doctor Bennett. He kissed his mamma, and she fainted. He rushed to the bed-side of his dying paps. He hastened back to his coach, which was freighted with plants and roots," such as are always used by 'the red men of the forest" when they feel unwell. Young Bennett gave old Bennett a root, and an herb. Old Bennett began to feel better in just two hours. He kept up the doses. He kept the system regular. And the result was that the anciest person entirely recovered, and lived to be ninety-five, and the grandfather of young Doctor Bennett's taelve children.

The mystery to us is that such incredible nonsense as this should impose upon anybody-even upon poor people, whose understandings are impaired by disease. That people are thus daily mecracy. Thus rigged out, the slaveholders suc-

cheated, we are serry to believe. But it is not ceeded in passing themselves off upon the excited often that we have the chance of exposing such cruel knavery; and it is a chance which we have to the best of our ability improved.

It is useless to struggle against the nature of

thirgs. The trick of dressing up asses in lions'

skins, or of decking out magpies with peacocks'

feathers, does not make either lions or peacocks.

In spite of this, or any other attempt at transform-

ation, the ass will still be an ass and the magpie a

magpie; and the braying of theone, and the chatter-

ing of the other, will, sooner or later, betray them.

Not only that, but, sooner or later, the borrowed

skin will drop off the back of the ass, and the bor-

rowed feathers from the tail of the magpie, and

both beast and bird will stand confessed in their

true, original and proper features, skin and plumage, to the derision of all beholders. This is fully illustrated in the past and present history of these United States. When the Union was first formed, when the Continental Congress first met, when the Declaration of Independence was agreed to, when the first Continental army came together, throughout the whole course of the Revolutionary struggle, and down, indeed, to the meeting of the first Corgress under the Federal Constitution, a very marked difference existed-the same as now-not only in the social system of different members of the Union, but in the ideas and sentiments which they avowed. The New-England States, though they furnished by far the larger part of the soldiers of the Revolution, and were all along both the brains and the hands, so to speak, of the Union, were yet regarded with an ill-concealed contempt in the States south of Mason and Dixon's line, as democratic communities, in which the idea of equality was pushed to an absurd and ridiculous extent, and whose ideas of Government was altogether too mobocratic. The Middle States constituted a debateable ground-Pennsylvania and New-Jersey inclining to New-England, and New-York to the South. This feeling was very strongly exhibited upon the first occasion in which large bodies of New-England and of Southern men were brought into contact in the ill-starred campaign of 1776, in which the defense of this City of New-York was vainly attempted by an army drawn from all sections of the Union. In the regiments from the States south of New-England there was the same marked distinction between officers and men-based on difference of rank and education-to be found then and now in the armies of Great Britain. The officers were of the class calling themselves "gentlemen; the soldiers for the most part were a very inferior set, many of them latety-indentured servauts, and much upon a par with the present " poo whites" of the South. In the New-England regiments, on the other hand, a large part of the officers were farmers and the sons of farmers, who hardly pretended to gentility, and, except by the temporary possession of commissions, hardly distinguished from a large proportion of those who served in the ranks. The "gentlemen" officers of the Southern and Middle States regiments turned up their noses at these plebeian comrades with as much contempt as had ever been exhibited by the officers of British regiments when called to cooperate with Colonial Tories. Alexander Graydon, then a captain in a Pennsylvania regiment, men tions, in his "Memoirs," sitting on a court martial for the trial of Lieut. Stewart of Smallwood's Maryland regiment, arrested for disrespect to Gen. Silliman of the Connecticut militia, "As the majori-' ty of the court," says Graydon, "were Southern men, it is not at all wonderful that Stewart was "soon acquitted with honor. In so contemptible a light were the New-England men regarded, that it was scareely held possible to conceive a case which could be construed into a reprehensible " contempt of them." Here we see fully described the very current of sentiment and ideas which lately led Senator Hammond of South Carolina, superior as he is, in sense and intelligence, to the common run of Southern members of Congress, and himself, we believe, the son of a New-England laboring man, to denounce the laboring classes of anything but to bear the burden of the superstructure, and specially unfit to be trusted with political Though this Revolutionary conflict between

itself most conspicuous in the Army, it was very apparent, also, in the Continental Congress-not, indeed, so much to the general public, from whom the debates in that body were withheld, but plainly enough to those behind the curtain. John Adams Samuel Adams and the other Massachusetts mem bers were regarded, in 1775, by a large part of their Southern compatriots, with not a little of suspicion and dislike-as dangerous if not pestilent demagogues-desperatemen, not possessed of fortunes and not very safe guides or even associates for gentlemen who had estates in lands and slaves to be forfeited. Even Washington himself brought with him to the camp before Cambridge something of this Southern aristocratic contempt for New-England democracy, as clearly appears from the confidential correspondence with his aid-de-eaup, Read-the same which, before publishing, Mr. Jared Sparks thought it proper to whitewash a little, as if history were not the parration of realities, but of the shams of the Senate-House and the studied deceptions of drawing-rooms. Washington soon learned that his main dependence must be on the sturdy and intelligent yeoman soldiery of New-England, and on their sturdy and intelligent, if not always very polished, yeoman officers; but, to the last, even he was not able fully to sympathize in the democratic sentiment of New England as applied to military affairs. Though his feelings were very strong for the officers, and though he was, from first to last, a warm advocate of the half-pay project, he did not by any means regard the claims of the common soldiers in the same light. Common soldiers, he thought, could not reasonably expect snything more than food and clothing. That was all they received in other armies-their pay, in consequence of the numerous deductions to which it was subject, being little more than nominal: and he always regarded as an expensive anomaly-and so described it in his correspond ence-the plan adepted in New-England, of providing for the families of the soldiers. This same state of sentiment was also developed in the Convention that framed the Federal Constitution, and in the first and second Congress. The New-England delegates were advocates for limited terms of office, small salaries and other similar democratic measures. The breaking out of the French Revolution, and

Southern aristocracy and Northern democracy made

the impulse thereby given to theoretical democracy, enabled Jefferson, an aristocrat in position, education, manners and habits, but a theoretical democrat, and even an abolitionist, to draw over the shoulders of the slaveholders the lion's skin of de-

imagination of the practical democrats of the Northern States as the genuine animal. So long as Jefferson himself did the roaring for them, all in earnest as he was, the thing passed off admirably; but under his successors, first an ear and then a nose began to peep out. General Jack son, who could roar equal to J. fferson himself, though not in the same key, with the essistance of Martin Van Buren, who had all Jefferson's political adrouness, succeeded for a while in covering up the see's head, which by that time had become pretty fully revealed, especially in the discussions on the Missouri compromise But now Senator Hammond and Senator Davis themselves indigeantly pluck off what little remained of the old disguises, and the Southerners, though they still clorg to the old name, stand forth, as they did eighty years ago, confessed aristocrats, and rail, now as then, at the leveling democracy and equality of the North as unfit to sustain the social fabric and sure to plunge everything into ruin. Following the example of the States of South Carolina and Georgia in the Federa Convention, they even insist that the African slavetrade shall be legalized, or at least winked at, as the only condition of their continuance in the Union. In fact, they go a good deal further than the Carolimans and Georgians of that day. They not only iosist upon the liberty of stealing slaves in Africa, but upon the additional liberty of stealing lands upon which to work them in Mexico, Central

America, and South America generally. But, though New-England and the South stand thus opposed to each other now, as they did in the times of the Revolution-New-England as the champion of democracy, equality, and the dignity and rights of laboring men, the South as the advocate of an aristocratic class, of Slavery, and of the degradation and political disability of labor-the old contest is again renewed under very different circumstances. New-England then stood alone, with only some short-lived aid and assistance from Pennsylvania and New-Jersey. Now, though comparatively much weaker herself, she finds ranged by her side the great State of New-York, and all the vast and populous West, snatched-thanks to the Ordinance of 87-from the hands of the slavebreeders, and at length fully impregnated with New-England ideas, largely settled, as it has been, as well as New-York, by the surplus population of New-England. New-Jersey, too, and Pennsylvania, at last also are coming to their senses, and, sick of the husks on which they have been fed-a very few adroit and selfish politicians having contrived to appropriate all the corn-are coming back again to their old revolutionary connections. Thus reënforced. Democracy stands again face to face with Aristocracy-an aristocracy no longer disguised, but confessed and exultant, and even trampling under foot such of its former associates as, like Douglas, still insist upon some small figleaf of democracy with which to bide their nakedness.

Backed up and sustained by the deeprooted democratic sentiment of the North, the slave holders have been all powerful. By this aid, and enly by this aid, they have contrived to rule the country for some sixty years past. We shall see what sort of a band they make of it now that, emerging from all disguises, they stand revealed under the Ithuriel touch of the Slavery question, confessedly the aristocrats that they are, and always have been.

We copy from The St. Louis Democrat a carefully-prepared synopsis of the testimony taken in the course of an investigation instituted by the Hon. Francis P. Blair, jr., for the purpose of disproving Mr. J. Richard Barret's right to represent St. Louis in the next Congress. A strong presumption that there was fraud on the Democratic side was raised by the fact that while Mr. Blair's vote was five hundred or six hundred larger than that which elected him in 1856, and the American vote was about a hundred greater than that cast in the same year, Mr. Barret has been returned as having received 4,867 votes more than Mr. Reynolds, who represented Buchananism in the contest two years ago. This presumption was strengthened by the discovery that this remarkable increase of votes, amounting to nearly one-third of the entire number cast, was confined to a few wards and precincts, and to precisely those wards and precincts where Mr. Barret's gains are most prodigious. Mr. Blair's small increase, on the other hand, is distributed with great uniformity. Detection was facilitated by the returns of the census, which was taken immediately after the election.

The evidence shows how and where the majority which elected Mr. Barret was obtained. At one politing place where his vote was 155, against four or the Administration candidate in 1856, the Judges were not properly sworn; one of them could neither read nor write, while another had been convicted of a "conspiracy to cheat" upon a previous occasion; paupers and strangers voted, and challenges were unheeded. To crown all, the ballots cast were never counted, and Barret himself was present during the proceedings. In another district, the polls were surrounded all day by a mob; laborers came in from adjoining counties, whose consciences were drugged three times with liquor before they would swear their votes through. In another precinct a Judge of the election laid it down as a cardinal principle that any man who had " worked six months on a railroad in Missouri" was entitled to vote. But we need not go into further particulars; although we trust that our readers will look through the testimony copied upon another page. Fraud, intimidation, money here, ruffianism there, fulfilled the prophecy of The St. Louis Republican that Mr. Barret would have 7,000 votes, with singular precision. Mr. Blair has identified more than 500 of these as fraudulent. We shall expect the next House of Representatives to do him justice.

The movement along the line of the Erie Canal in favor of its enlargement, and such an adjustment of the tolls as will increase its business and the revenues of the State, is thorough and vigorous. Large delegations of experienced forwarders will be sent to the Syracuse Convention, of the 28th inst., from Buffalo. Trov. Oswego, Utics, Rochester, Lockport, Fulton, and other towns on the line of the Canals. The action of this body will andoubtedly be influential.

THE TELEGRAPH LINES ON CHRISTMAS DAY .- The elegraphic Lines centering at No. 21 Wall street and 8 Merchants' Exchange open to-day (Christmas) from 9 to 12 o'clock a. m. for the transmission of dispatches to all sections of the country.

The Delaware General Assembly will be applied to at the coming session for an extensive lottery grant by erne of the pestilent combinations that turn the desclating "wheel of fortune." We are glad to see memorials in circulation among the people of New-Castle and other counties in that State earnestly protesting against the passage of an act for such a purpose.

THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 24, 1858. An editorial in The States, to-night, asserts that Junez's envoy here is authorised to offer concessions, which will amaze the country, on condition that Buchanan will recognize the faction of Justes as being the legitimate Government of Mexico.

Among the concessions which The States is permitted to mention, is one giving a direct transit between Texas and the Gulf of California. Another guaranty is, freedom of trade, and the settlement of pecuniary difficulties on terms most favorable to the United States.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 24, 1858. It is said that Sever Tassarra, the Spanish Minister, has officially informed Secretary Cass that the difficulhas officially intofined Secretary control and the author-ties between the Spanish authorities and the author-ties of Tampico are settled, but letters from a com-mercial house in Tampico just received here contain a reverse statement, and further say that as soon as the weather will permit the Spanish fleet will concentrate on the whole coast from Laguns to Tampico, thus

on the whole coast from Laguns to Tampico, thus confirming previous advices.

The corrected list, from an efficial source, of the naval nonmutations recently acted upon by the Senate, shows he positions which have been assigned each officer. Captain Voothies is transferred to the leave and psy list, and Captains Paine, Ramsey and Inman to the active list.

Active list.

Commanders Promoted or Transferred.—Lecompte, to the leave and pay list, and Armstrong, Lord and Jahnston to the captains on the active list; also Shaw to the active list.

Lessterants Promoted or Transferred.—Porter, Williamson, Carter, Ressell, Glason, Kilty, Canader, Meede and Shoo, to be commanders on the active list, and Flags to the leave and pay list.

at. Liestenants on the Active List-Walbach, Doyle, Marine, tell, Perry, Relando, Parket, Fitzgerald, Roino, Marine, and Varion; Harrison and Houter to the leave and pay lat. Midshipmen Premoted-Hall, Byanes, and Marcer, to be leutenants on the active list.

The above includes several of the nominations that

were continued yesterday.

The balance in the Treasury on Monday was \$3,14,000. The receipts of the previous week were, \$1,072,000. The amount of the drafts paid was \$1,969,600, and the amount of the drafts issued, \$1,969,600, a reduction from last week of \$1,226,000.

The Societies of the Treasury has decrease. The Secretary of the Treasury has decided, on appeal, that beet-root, used in the manufacture of paper, is chargeable with a duty of 15 per cent; the cotton velvet part of dyed Coburg robes a quille 24 per cent, and the part of the cotton dack is to be velvet part of dyed Coburg robes a quille 24 per cent, and the worsted part 19 per cent; cotton dack is to be charged 19 per cent. The importer had claimed 15 per cent for "said duck," but no such article is specified in the Tariff of 1857. Pearls, though strong on thread, if imported to be set in the United States, are to be charged 4 per cent. Bags of American manafacture, exported from the United States, alled with grain, and atterward imported empty, or exported empty, and afterward imported filled with grain, will be admitted free of duty. Tea, laden on board of junks in waters within the territorial limits of China, is considered as "laden in the ports of that country;" but tea, the product of China, purchased and ladea on board of Chinase junks, in the roadstead, harbor or waters of Singapore, cannot be treated as coming waters of Singapore, cannot be treated as coming from the country of production, and will be subject to

Inty.
The Secretary has overruled the decision by which daty was charged on mill stones, and pieces them with burr-stones, wrought or unwrought, out unmand

factored.

The following regulations have been prescribed under the Tarrif of 1846, and have been reaffirmed on questions arising on appeal under the Tarrif of 1857.

"Dutiable merchandise imported into the United States, and afterward exported, although it may have paid duty on the first imported in, is liable to duty on every subsequent importation."

"Wheat, when imported in moderate quantities exclusively for experiment and improvement in agriculture is to be free of duty."

The joint resolution introduced in the Senate by Senator Brown, creating the brevet grade of Admiral was not passed, as erroneously stated in yesterlay's dispatch, but was referred to the Naval Committee.

The telegraph made a mistake yesterday in saying

The telegraph made a mistake yesterday in saying that the Senate was full of priests when Father Byle opened it with prayer. The dispatch should have read, that he was in "full priest's dress," instead of the

Loss of the ship Margaret Tyson and

Crew.

Bostos, Friday, Dec. 24, 1858.

The ship Margaret Tyson, Captain Morrison, from New-York, for San Francisco, is reported to have foundered at sea, no date given. The crew are supposed to be lost, except one man, who was picked ap floating on a house of the Margaret Tyson, who reported that he had been on it seventeen days.

Later from Havana.

NEW-OBLEANS, Friday, Dec. 24, 1858.
The steamship Cahawba has arrived with Havans dates of the 20th inst.
The President's Manager ball.

authorities, and produced a general sensation.

Serator Douglas had been received with all the honors.

Sugars had slightly declined; stock in port, 21,000 boxes. Exchange on Lordon, 60 days, 12] #13 per cent premium; on New-York, 3 #31 per cent premium.

New Land Route to Boston. BOSTON, Frieny, Dec. 24, 1858, The opening of the new railroad route between Boston and New-York was celebrated by a banquet at the

Revere House last night. About one hundred gentlemen were present, including several New-Yorkers. Judge Warren, President of the Boston and Providence Road, presided. The se unlarguagetime made by the excursion train yesterday, on the trial trip between New-York and Boston, was seven hours and seven

Sentence of a Murderer.

Boston, Friday, Dec. 24, 1853.

The jury on the second trial of W. McNaity for killing Police officer Hodson this morning, rendered a verdect of murder in the second degree, and the Court at once sectenced him to imprisonment for life in the Name Police. From New-Mexico.

The New-Mexico.

Sr. Lovis, Friday, Dec. 24, 1838.

The New-Mexican mail, with Santa Fé dates of the 18th ult., reached Independence this morning. Cal. McLean is among the passengers. The mail was detained by seep snow. The weather was very cold, and all the party, including Col. McLean, are badly frost-bitten. An armistice for thirty days has been concluded with the Navajo Innians, during which efforts were to be made to make peace.

Fire and Loss of Life.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, Dec. 24, 1853.

house in Burniville was destroyed by fire of the edgy night, and two old men, named Briggs. The Bennett Divorce Case.

NEW-HAVEN, Friday, Dec. 24, 1858.

The last of the evidence in the B-nnett divorce case.

was taken this evening at 6 o'clock. The arguments will be deferred to Tuesday, Jac. 4.

U. S. Supreme Court.

Washington, Friday, Dec. 24, 1856.

No. 36. McKinlay, Gartech & Co. vs. Win. Moring the Market of the ship Pons Adj. etc.

detern to dismiss the appeal argued on both sides. rish, master and claimant of the ship Pons Adi, etc.
Motion to dismiss the appeal argued on both sides.
No. 31. Frederick L. Barceda & Brother vs. Banjamin H. Silspee et al. Argument concluded for the
plaintiffs. Adjourned till Tuesday.

Markets.

PRILADELPHIA. Dec. 24.—Flour unchanged. Where declining Red. 41 38d \$1 26. White, \$1 46.0\$1 45. Constant Market Red. 41 38d \$1 26. White, \$1 46.0\$1 45. Constant Red. 41 28d \$1 26. White, \$61 46.0\$1 45. Constant Red. 41 28d \$1 28d \$1 26. White, \$1 46.0\$1 45. Constant Red. 41 28d \$1 28d \$1

Signific Hardward 1001-2009.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 24.—Phous steady. Whitsky dull, and lower, alles at 212-220. Hous dull and drooping; asked of 1,000 at 66 15-20-2, about latter price for those averaging 20 B. Breefort to-cay, a 600. Latter price for those averaging 20 B. Breefort to-cay, a 600. Latter is active, but not quotably nigher. Mere York is cuti; passed for bile, at \$17.50 on the spot, and toe bile. It riuture delivery at \$12.